PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

WAR INFORMATION BUREAU

BULLETIN] NOVEMBER 1, 1941 [No. 68

..................I am American bred,
I have seen much to hate here—much to forgive,
But in a world where England is finished and dead
I do not wish to live.

—*Alice Duer Miller*.

LECTURE LXVIII.

THAILAND.

"King Rama I", "King Rama VI", "King Ananda", "Town Ayodhya"—anyone coming across typical Indian names like these, would naturally conclude that they must refer to some part of INDIA, and would certainly be much surprised at being told that they are connected with a small country, lying a thousand miles beyond the borders of INDIA, a little known stretch of land called SIAM or THAILAND.

Its importance. The kingdom of THAILAND, 'Muang Tai', 'Land of Freemen' is a fascinating and picturesque country lying between French INDO-CHINA on the one side and British BURMA on the other. Though its culture, civilisation, literature and religious traditions have been closely associated with those

of INDIA, it might seem of little intrinsic importance to this country, for it covers a comparatively small area (about 200,000 sq. miles) and has a population of only about 15 millions. Yet owing to its geographical situation as a buffer State between British BURMA and French INDO-CHINA, wedged in as it is between the British on the west and the French (now Japanese also) on the east, and capable of serving as a jumping off ground for any strong international power, it has a strategic value far out of proportion to its intrinsic significance; and its importance as such has long been recognised by all the Powers interested in the south-eastern ASIA, viz., CHINA, JAPAN and U. S. A.

Consequently, from early times THAILAND has been the scene of many wars and numerous international negotiations and treaties. Particularly during and after the Four Years' War 1914—1918 THAILAND became the object of many diplomatic moves on the international chess board, while, since the present war began, THAILAND'S position has been most jealously watched by all her neighbours and particularly by JAPAN, and has become increasingly delicate and difficult. A glance at the map of south-eastern ASIA will show how obviously Japanese ambitions in that quarter must react on the fortunes of BRITAIN, the U. S. A., FRANCE, CHINA, BURMA, and, last but not least, INDIA, so much so that THAILAND itself may well develop into a regular theatre of war; it is, at any rate, likely that some of the decisive operations of this world-wide drama may be enacted on THAI borders. Some superficial notes, therefore, about this comparatively unknown and out-of-the way territory may be of interest to the average reader.

Physical and Economic conditions.

Physically, THAILAND is a country with an undulating surface with large forests on the highlands. The richest and most densely occupied part of the country is the alluvial plain of the River Menam. Rice, teak, rubber, tin and cocoanuts are produced in large quantities and exported, with other valuable products, such as tobacco and pepper. Elephants, horses and buffaloes are largely used as beasts of burden and the jungles are full of equatorial fauna.

Economically, THAILAND is by no means a wealthy country. As in INDIA, the bulk of its population are farmers who are in chronic debt. The principal food is rice and fish. Meat is eaten, but as to do so is against Buddhist principles it is not very commonly used.

Betel-chewing and the consequent red lips and black teeth are almost universal; but smoking is confined to males. The THAI national dress is a piece of cloth about three yards by one, which covers the body from the waist to the knee and is hitched up in front. Women wear an additional scarf round the body under the arms. The higher classes also wear a jacket, stockings, shoes and hats.

Religion; Culture. Orthodox Buddhism is the recognised religion of the masses; and the Thais and the Laos, who number about 11 out of a total population of 15 millions, are Buddhists. The Malays who number about 50,000 are Moslems, Besides these groups, there are also many Chinese, Cambodians. Burmese, Indians, Mons, Karens, Annamites, Kachis, Lawas and others.

The Siamese have been quite appropriately termed Indo-Chinese. Most things about them, their religion, customs, manners, literature and traditions, partake of that double character. Hindu influence prevails in most parts of BANGKOK, the present capital; and Hindu priests assist at most public ceremonies. Christian missionaries have greatly helped to promote general civilisation and education. In general, the Thais attach much importance to religious rites and functions, and there are many processions and ceremonies of a religious and social nature. Next in importance they would probably consider their Ministry of Education, and elementary education is compulsory throughout the country, mainly through the agency of the Buddhist monasteries. There are also departmental schools, Military, Naval, Law, and Police, and a Provincial Training College.

Military service is compulsory for two years; there is an army of ten divisions, a small navy and the nucleus of an Air Force, and taken as a whole the country may be considered a compact, comparatively modern, small military Power. A wave of nationalism has been sweeping over the country of late; and the recent change of name from SIAM to the more ethnologically significant "THAILAND" is perhaps symptomatic of the new spirit.

Early History. The Thais and the Laos are the earliest people of SIAM; and the town of LAMPUN was founded by them towards the end of the sixth century. The emergence of these two people as a separate race with their own distinctive characteristics began about this time. In the 13th century,

there was a further large immigration of Thais and Laos into SIAM; and the Thais became supreme throughout the country. The city of AYODHYA (AYUDHIYA) constructed in 1349 was the first true capital of THAILAND. The Siamese proper then assumed the upper hand, and occupied CAMBODIA, ANGKOR, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, TENNASSERIM and the whole MALACCA PENINSULA.

During the 15th and 16th centuries SIAM was the victim of several attacks by the Chiefs of BURMA and PEGU; and by the middle of the 16th century, AYODHYA itself was captured and the Siamese forced to surrender. Not long afterwards, the great Siamese general, Phra Naret, rose to power and revived the country's greatness for a century or so, but in 1767, AYODHYA was again attacked and destroyed by the Burmese. Once again another well-known Siamese general, Phaya Takh Sin, managed to collect the scattered remnants of the army, reorganised them, and set up a new capital at BANGKOK. He was succeeded by another successful general, Phaya Chakka, who as King Rama I founded the present dynasty in 1782.

Later History.

Scions of this dynasty have successively occupied the throne ever since, until King Rama VI died in 1925. He was succeeded by his brother, King Prajadhipok of SUKODAYA, an able enough ruler, who, nevertheless, was forced to abdicate the throne early in 1935 for reasons which are still obscure. His nephew, Prince Ananda, a young lad, then ten years old, was proclaimed King, and his 16th birthday was celebrated with great rejoicings throughout the country last month.

Government.

The Government of Siam till recently was an absolute monarchy. The Executive Power was vested in the King, advised by a Supreme Council of State consisting of five members, a Cabinet of ten ministers and a Legislative Council. In June 1932, a democratic revolution broke out at BANGKOK. A party under a lawyer, Luang Pradit, arrested the members of the Royal family, and made King Prajadhipok accept a new constitution limiting his powers. A Peoples' Assembly was also set up. In April 1933 the King suddenly dissolved the Assembly and expelled Luang Pradit, but in June another *coup d'état* took place and the Assembly was revived. Shortly afterwards, in March 1935, King Prajadhipok abdicated and went into exile, and his nephew, King

Ananda Mahidol, took his place. During his minority, a Council of three Regents has been in charge of the administration, which has taken the form of a Constitutional Monarchy.

European contacts. By the beginning of the 16th century, the Portuguese had established trade connections with SIAM. They were followed by the Dutch, and at the commencement of the 17th century there was some correspondence between King James I and the King of SIAM. The English East India Company also interfered, and after various complications, ENGLAND and SIAM signed a treaty in 1855, by which a British consul was stationed at BANGKOK. In the meantime, FRANCE had established colonies in the adjoining territories of ANNAM, TANGKONG and COCHIN-CHINA, and this led to disputes between SIAM and FRANCE about the possession of certain parts of ANNAM, and a brief struggle in 1893. After protracted negotiations, an Anglo-French Convention was signed in 1896, guaranteeing the independence of THAILAND, though subsequent treaties between FRANCE and SIAM resulted in certain unfavourable territorial adjustments in 1904 and 1907. In 1917, while the Four Years' War was still going on in EUROPE, SIAM declared war on GERMANY and AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. She signed treaties with the U. S. A. in 1920, JAPAN in 1924, FRANCE, HOLLAND, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, DENMARK, GERMANY and BRITAIN in 1925. GREAT BRITAIN is now represented at BANGKOK by an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Josiah Crosby, K. B. E., C. I. E.

Recent History. In June 1940, THAILAND'S position *vis-a-vis* FRANCE and BRITAIN was regularised by a non-aggression pact with BRITAIN and FRANCE. JAPAN, however, felt that she had a greater interest than either of these powers, and demanded concessions in French INDO-CHINA in order to facilitate her attack on CHINA. Taking advantage of FRANCE'S collapse, and obviously at the instigation of JAPAN, the more Axis-minded of the THAILAND Ministers tried to insist on the cession of part of French INDO-CHINA to her. By one of the last dignified acts of the Vichy Government this was refused, whereupon THAILAND decided to cultivate friendly relations with BRITAIN, and send a good-will mission to BRITAIN. Complicated negotiations followed, the aggressionist party got the upper hand, and a border struggle broke out between THAILAND and French INDO-CHINA. This gave JAPAN her longed-for chance to

interfere; the dispute was settled by arbitration between THAILAND and a helpless FRANCE on board a Japanese warship off SAIGON—the thin end of a Japanese wedge, which was further driven home, when JAPAN effected a virtual military occupation of French INDO-CHINA. This has made the position of THAILAND increasingly difficult and vulnerable, for, with her army in INDO-CHINA, part of her navy in the Gulf of SIAM, and the attractive project of a canal though the Isthmus of KRA (the narrow bit of land at the junction of SIAM and BURMA), JAPAN must regard her position in the south-east of ASIA as very much improved either for her struggle against CHINA or in the event of open war against BRITAIN and U. S. A.

Present position. As for THAILAND, she has declared and repeatedly affirmed her neutrality, and it is obvious that GREAT BRITAIN and the U. S. A. are vitally interested in retaining THAILAND'S friendly relations, or at least in seeing that she maintains her neutrality. Especially since AMERICA, BRITAIN, and the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES have declined to accept JAPAN'S "co-prosperity sphere in the East." The THAI rulers for their part have made it clear that "THAILAND has no desire to fall into the Japanese maw," and have declared that "THAILAND is determined to resist all attempts at land-grabbing by the Japanese", but it was only five weeks ago (20th September) that the THAI Prime Minister, Field Marshall Luang Pibal Song Gram, had to utter the warning that "a war involving THAI may flare up at any moment". It is to be fervently hoped that that utterance was merely the diplomatic kite-flying of a resourceful statesman, for, on the face of it, there was no outward admitted change in the international situation, to warrant so ominous a declaration, while the whole country was in the midst of festive rejoicings in honour of the 16th birthday of its popular King. To be forewarned, however, is to be forearmed; for, in view of the unscrupulous policy of the Axis Powers, there can hardly be too many of such warnings. Only a few days ago, for instance, the Axis Press and Radio, without, of course, the slightest foundation, broadcast that BRITAIN was about to make certain demands on THAILAND, and, failing its compliance, would "consider counter-measures against THAILAND." In other words, the Japanese might be justifiably requested to rescue THAILAND from the peril of British occupation! This now well-known Axis excuse for the sudden invasion of a neutral country, was promptly exposed by Sir Josiah Crosby, the British

Minister, on October 9th. "There is not a single word of truth in the completely mendacious report", and "They are at it again—there is a renewal of the war of nerves", were his deliberate phrases, and perhaps as a result the skies over THAI are still free of the blackest variety of war-clouds, though considerable layers of dark mist are swirling about! And there we must leave a situation which is pregnant with possibilities, but which the Thais may still be able to control if their leaders really comprehend on which side their bread is buttered.

APPENDIX

SIGNIFICANCE OF MANILA CONFERENCE.
PLANS TO PUT AGGRESSION ON DEFENSIVE IN FAR EAST.
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN ALLIES, U. S. AND CHINA.

by

Roger Neale

THE conference recently held at Manila, in the Philippines, between the representatives of the United States and the British Empire marks the definitive stage in a long line of discussions, moves and preparations toward the common object of establishment of a common defensive front in the Far East.

Although Japan initiated aggression after the last War with her attack on Manchukuo in 1932, in later years she has taken over the aggressive methods of her Axis partners. It is an open secret that Japan's policy in the Far East was based on an imitation of Hitler's methods to divide his opponents and swallow them one by one. In Europe a common front against aggression was never established until after Hitler had already done an immense amount of damage, and overrun a great many countries. In the Far East, on the contrary, ever since May, 1940, when Holland came in the War, defensive preparations have always been just one step ahead of Japan's aggressive designs. During all the time which has elapsed, the only move made by the Japanese has been in Indo-China, a country practically at the mercy of anyone after the collapse of France.

This unimpressive record of Far Eastern aggression does not suit Hitler. German intentions toward Japan have always been to treat her as a cat's paw. The idea was to have Japan create one diversion after another in the Far East, which would keep the United States and Great Britain on tenterhooks, and divert part of their attention as well as part of their energies from the European scene.

With their attack on Russia this general policy on the part of the Germans became even more specific, and Japan was told in no uncertain terms by a host of Nazi tourists and experts that she was expected to attack the Soviet Union in the Far East forthwith. It is not known what inducements the Germans held out to the Japanese in order to persuade them to do this. In any event, they proved insufficient, and caution prevailed.

This is not surprising, considering the obligations that Japan has already incurred in the Chinese "incident", taking into account the strength of the Russian Far Eastern army, and finally considering the fact that the Japanese are sufficiently acute and sensible to realise that an attack on Siberia would suit Hitler's book but not theirs. This is the main reason why there was a Cabinet crisis in Japan, and why the Japanese marched into Indo-China.

In the meantime, while Japan was hesitating to decide upon policy, British Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Australia and the United States were being drawn ever closer together by the menace looming in the north. Singapore was immeasurably strengthened; common measures were taken for defence; and a common economic policy was agreed upon.

Looking south when her mind was finally made up, Japan saw a formidable defensive combination already in being. She decided on Indo-China.

There matters rested for some months, but now a new factor enters into the picture. This factor is China. Nothing much had happened in China since the abortive Japanese spring offensives. During the spring and summer months, however, the Chinese had been quietly preparing and increasing their strength in anticipation of new Japanese moves in the autumn. In due course these moves took place, largely in the Hunan Province and in the area north of Canton. The Chinese, infinitely better armed and prepared than the Japanese suspected, lured them on into the heart of the country. Then they turned at the same time and attacked from the flanks, and inflicted a smashing defeat on the Japanese. One Japanese Major General committed harakiri.

As Colonel Knox has stated, the United States are determined to assist China until ultimate victory. American representatives to the Manila Conference with the British include members of the American Military

Mission to China, and one of the points which the British and American representatives discussed was the increase of supplies to the Chinese army through the Burma Road. The Chinese having shown what they can do, intend to pursue their advantage, and finally hope to turn the tables on the Japanese and force them permanently to be on the defensive. This China can only do if sufficient supplies of munitions, planes and guns are forthcoming. What she is at present receiving from Soviet Russia is an unknown quantity, but in the nature of things it cannot be a great deal as long as Russia is fighting all out against the Germans. Supplies will have to come from the United States, and they will have to be delivered with the assistance of the British through the Burma Road.

The grand scheme is to put aggression on the defensive in the Far East. To that end the Allies, the United States and China will work together. That is the significance of the Manila Conference, where measures were considered to put a grand plan for the Far East into effect.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

23—10—41 to 29—10—41.

Moscow.—The struggle continues with unabated vigour round the approaches to Moscow along a length of 250 miles. At KALININ in the north, now converted into a marsh by the recent rains, every street is contested and Russian troops attack the German rear cutting off supplies. VOLOKALAMSK situated between RESHEV and Moscow is now mentioned for the first time as a front. At MOJAISK and MALO-YARO-SLAVETS where the fighting is fiercest a slight enemy advance is recorded. At TULA, KALUGA and OREL, which are the other sectors round Moscow, the bitter struggle shows little result. The enemy's attempt to cross the rivers Nara and Oka on the way to Moscow has been foiled as well as his endeavour to destroy the city's industrial plants by aerial bombing.

The nett impression of the week is one of frustration and deterioration of the German advance. The fate of Moscow, be it remembered, is of greater importance to the enemy than to the Russians. Though Moscow should fall Russian resistance would continue but Hitler's failure before Moscow would amount a defeat,the turning point in his career of bloodshed and the beginning of the end of his ambitions.

The Don and the Donetz.—A battle of even greater ferocity is being waged for the possession of the Don and Donetz basins. Here STALINO has fallen, KHARKOV has been evacuated and the enemy is within 15 miles of ROSTOV. STALINO, the centre of coal mines and the seat of the steel industry is as important as the Dnieper dam : KHARKOV, the capital of Eastern UKRAINE manufactures munitions and aeroplanes; ROSTOV is a key port at the mouth of the Don. The enemy's claim to have broken through PEREKOP into the CRIMEA has not been confirmed. At LENINGRAD the Russians hold the initiative and have recently captured two important points.

Change of Command.—Timoshenko who has hitherto commanded the centre and successfully stemmed the German advance there has been transferred to the south where the menace has increased. Voroshilov and Budenny are organising new armies behind the Volga, while Zhukov, hitherto Chief of Staff, has been posted to the Moscow front.

The enemy's difficulties.—Meanwhile there are several factors hampering the progress of the enemy. The Russian winter has set in and the Nazis have to steal warm clothing wherever they can. The rains have made the roads impassable. The Germans themselves speak of halting the operations round Moscow pending the hardening of roads by snow. Oil is now brought to the fighting lines by aeroplanes, of which according to a recent account about a hundred machines were destroyed at OREL alone by the Russians. The enemy is finding it difficult to provide for the exceedingly large number of wounded accumulating on his hands. Moreover Hitler is no longer in command of a picked army of his own men and his problem has become complicated by having to lead a miscellaneous horde of Italians, Hungarians, Rumanians and Slovaks.

Russian supply routes.—The three routes now open to the Russians are ARCHANGEL, the Persian gulf and VLADIVOSTOK. ARCHANGEL is a small port ice-bound in winter but the nearest to AMERICA. This route is being kept open by the British Navy. The sea-route from AMERICA to the Persian gulf is 12,000 miles long and the defective railway system of IRAN is being speedily improved. Lord Beaverbrook has recently announced the tranfer of large quantities of locomotives and rolling-stock from BRITAIN to this region. VLADIVOSTOK is the most distant of those routes and the Japanese threat in this area is kept at bay by the Anglo-American attitude.

A new front.—The clamour for opening a new front to relieve the pressure on RUSSIA has evidently not died down yet. At a labour demonstration in LONDON on Sunday by 10,000 people for "all aid for RUSSIA" Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Parliamentary Secretary for the minister for Home Security was interrupted in her speech by the slogan of 'a Western Front Offensive'. At a Russian War Relief Rally at NEW YORK on Tuesday Lord Halifax was again interrupted with shouts of 'open a western front'. On October 23 the matter came up for further discussion in both the Houses of Parliament in BRITAIN. The clamour is meaningless in view of Mr. Eden's assurance that the British Government are determined to help RUSSIA in every way and by every means. Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty also revealed that BRITAIN had also sent naval equipment to RUSSIA and carried out as many as 14 attacks onenemy transports to RUSSIA. The allied front is now continuous from MURMANSK to EGYPT. As the *Times* has observed another contiguous front strategically of the greatest importance both to RUSSIA and BRITAIN, and well-served by numerous safe communications, has now been formed from SOLLUM to SINGAPORE, while in the FAR EAST, which formed another potential front for RUSSIA, Anglo-American combination is keeping the Axis at arms length. In the face of such circumstances the agitation to open a western front is both misguided and frivolous.

Reprisal executions.—Holtz, the commandant of the German military police at NANTES, whose death has been made the pretext for executing a hundred hostages, was a typical Prussian bully and a most conceited Nazi. To give an instance, he recently imposed a fine of £ 17,000 on the whole town because a telegraph post had been knocked down and would not cancel the punishment even though shown that the offender was a cow!

. . .

Marshal Pétain presents an abject picture of imbecility when he calls upon his countrymen to accept German atrocities in the name of the armistice, and offers a glaring contrast to the brave figure of de Gaulle calling upon his compatriots to demonstrate their protest by observing a five-minute silence on Friday. From across the Atlantic comes the suggestion that AMERICA also should join in sympathy.

The whole world in fact stands horrified by this orgy of murder executed in the name of reprisal. For ages past civilised man has recognised the brutality of the vicarious victimisation of one man for the

deeds of another. President Roosevelt characterises the present outrage as the 'act of desperate men who know in their hearts that they cannot win'! Mr. Churchill has called down retribution upon the heads of the perpatrators and their countrymen and has declared that retribution will hereafter constitute one of 'the major purposes of the war'. It has been said that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church 'and out of the blood and anguish of these French martyrs a new liberty' will arise.

Italy.—Mussolini is no longer the proud equal of Hitler as at the time of the Brenner talks. He can hardly be called even the junior partner of the Axis. A virtual prisoner of the Gestapo, he is at best a Gauleiter administering German-controlled ITALY. His troops have been posted to do some donkey-work amongst the enslaved Greeks and Slavs or to be camp-followers of the Nazi divisions in RUSSIA, but he is never consulted in matters of policy. The arrival of Dr. Funk and Dr. Clodius to concert measures for the economic reconstruction of ITALY is the latest instance of the Germanic domination. ITALY is believed to be on the brink of a revolt run by Mussolini's own officers who are said to be sabotaging the despatch of Italian armies to the Russian front. Mussolini has carried out a purge of his party by dismissing 60 high officials from the Fascist Corporations.

A Ship a Day.—The number of enemy ships sunk in the Mediterranean during the last two months amounts to an average of one a day. Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham has revealed that during September alone 30 per cent of enemy shipping sailing from Italian ports has been sunk.

An enemy tribute.—An unexpected tribute to the success of the British Navy in the Atlantic battle has come from the Nazis in their attempt to glorify their own task. In a recent broadcast the BERLIN wireless said :—

"To-day, the attack on a convoy can be compared with nothing less than the desperate assault on a mighty and powerful line of fortifications by great infantry assault units. The British convoys are now, as always, powerfully escorted by large numbers of fast and heavily armed warships. Moreover, all merchantmen are armed with one or several anti-aircraft guns or machine-guns. Finally the convoys carry with them barrage balloons with their malicious steel cables.

"It seldom happens now-a-days that aircraft succeed in surprising a British convoy. The enemy has become so efficient and vigilant. He is in such constant state of preparedness that as soon as our bombers approach the most murderous fire is opened against us. This is directed with an uncanny precision by means of a cunning system which covers practically every inch of air space. For our bombers to get at a ship is to go down into the shadow of death."

The Hyderabad and *The Baroda*, the former the first of the corvettes to be presented by HYDERABAD to the Royal Navy and the latter built in INDIA entirely by Indian labour were launched during the week.

The Strike Threat.—A serious menace to arms production threatens to develop in the U. S by the call of Mr. John L. Lewis, the leader of the United Mine-workers Association to 53,000 miners of seven large Steel Companies to strike for an increase of wages. It is to be feared that the strike if prolonged will affect the production of armaments. President Roosevelt has appealed to Mr. Lewis in the name of national safety to desist, and to-day's papers report that he is prepared to comply.

The Neutrality Act.—The revision of the Act has now reached the Senate, where Senator Connelly opening the debate described German submarine warfare as 'sublimated tyranny, sublimated murder and a sublimated doctrine of force.' The world is watching with interest the adroitness with which President Roosevelt is piloting the Act so as to secure not only the arming of merchantmen but also their entry into combat zones.

The Navy Day Speech.—President Roosevelt's Navy Day Speech on Monday contains one of the most spirited challenges ever conveyed to the Nazis. The President said :—

"Ours has been a story of vigorous challenges which have been accepted and overcome—challenges of unchartered seas, of wild forests, deserts and plains, of raging floods and withering drought, of foreign tyrants and domestic strife—of staggering problems—social, economic and physical; and we have come out of them, the most powerful nation and the most free— in all of history.

"To-day, in the face of this newest and greatest challange, we Americans have cleared our decks and taken up our battle-stations".

The speech is also remarkable for the exposure it contains of Naiz designs upon the American Continent and all the great religions of the world, as the following extracts show :—

The peril to America.—"Hitler has often protested that his plans for conquest do not extend across the Atlantic ocean. His submarines and raiders prove otherwise. So does the entire design of his new World Order.

"For example, I have in my possession a secret map made in Germany by Hitler's Government—by the planners of the new World Order........It is a map of South America and part of Central America as Hitler proposes to reorganise it.

"To-day in this area there are fourteen separate countries. The geographical experts in Berlin, however, have ruthlessly obliterated all existing boundary lines, and have divided South America into five vassal states, bringing the whole continent under their domination.

"And they have also so arranged it that the territory of one of these new puppet states includes the Republic of Panama and our great lifeline, the Panama Canal.

"This map makes it clear that the Nazi design is not only against South America but against the United States itself."

The peril to Religion.—The American Government has in its possession another document made in GERMANY by Hitler's Government. It is a detailed plan which, for obvious reasons, the Nazis did not wish to publicise just yet, but which they are ready to impose on a dominated world—if Hitler wins.

"IT IS A PLAN TO ABOLISH ALL EXISTING RELIGIONS—PROTESTANT, CATHOLIC, MAHOMMEDAN, HINDU, BUDDHIST, JEWISH ALIKE.

"The property of all churches will be seized by the Reich. The Cross and all other symbols of religion are to be forbidden. The clergy are to be for ever silenced under penalty of the concentration camps, where even now so many fearless men are being tortured, because they placed God above Hitler.

"In place of the churches of our civilisation there is to be set up an international Nazi church—a church which will be served by orators sent out by the Nazi Government.

In place of the Bible, *Mein Kampf* **will be imposed and enforced as the holy writ. And in place of the Cross of Christ will be put two symbols—the swastika and the naked sword. The God of blood and iron will take the place of the God of love and mercy."**

BRITISH and RUSSIAN Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied Territories.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
20—10—41. (Monday.)				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
DAY :—				
	Ammunition train, an enemy supply column, troops, gun positions, and enemy aircraft on the ground in Northern FRANCE.	...	2 planes.	1 plane.
	An enemy patrol vessel off the FRENCH coast.	...		
	An enemy supply ship off the DUTCH coast.	...		
	Offensive sweeps over Northern FRANCE.	...		
NIGHT :—				
	Ports at BREMEN, WILHELMSHAVEN and EMDEN.	Heavily damaged.	10 planes.	
	A number of objectives in North-west GERMANY and occupied territory.	...		
	An enemy sea-plane base and factory in Northern DENMARK.	Buildings hit and aircraft set on fire.		
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	The harbour and railway sidings at BENGHAZI.	...	No loss.	
	Enemy dumps near BARDIA	...Fires resulted.		
	Enemy positions in the AZOZO region (ABYSSINIA).	Pounded.		
	(By Russian planes). **EASTERN FRONT.**			
	Infantry, Artillery, air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole battle area.	...	7 planes.	20 planes.
21—10—41. (Tuesday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
DAY :—				
	An oil storage tank near OSTEND ...	Set on fire.	...	...

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
21—10—41.	**(Tuesday)**—*cont.*			
	GERMANY and GERMAN occupied EUROPE—*cont.*			
	Goods trains and oil tank wagons in ABBEVILLE area.			
	Hangars and German troops on the aerodrome at LETOUQUET.			
	An enemy Convoy escorted by flak ships off the DUTCH Coast.	Two ships hit.	3 bombers and 9 fighters.	13 fighters.
	Offensive sweep over PAS DE CALAIS.			
NIGHT :—				
	The port of BREMEN.			
	Other objectives in North-west GERMANY.			
	Docks at BREST and LORIENT.			
	The harbour and fuel stores at AARHUS (Northern DENMARK.)			
	Aerodromes at LANVEOCK.			
	Offensive patrol over enemy aerodromes in HOLLAND and Northern FRANCE.			
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	The harbour and shipping at BENGHAZI.			
	MEDITERRANEAN.			
	Air duel over the MEDITERRANEAN.			1 plane.
	ITALY			
	Storage depot, railway lines, railway station and other military objectives at NAPLES.			
	SICILY.			
	CATANIA and **other towns** in SICILY.			
	(By Russian planes.)			
	RUSSIA.			
	Air combats and aircrafts on the aerodromes along the entire Front.	...	8 planes.	34 planes.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
22—10—41. (Wednesday.)				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
DAY :—				
	Offensive sweeps over the ENGLISH CHANNEL and Northern FRANCE.	...		
	An enemy aerodrome in occupied FRANCE.	Damaged.		
	Small vessels in the ENGLISH CHANNEL.	2 vessels hit.	No loss.	
NIGHT :—				
	Military objectives in the RHINELAND including **the Industrial centre** of MANNHEIM.	...		
	The docks at LE HAVRE.	...		
	The harbour at BREST.	...	5 planes	
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	Docks and shipping at BENGHAZI.	Fires started.		
	The landing-ground and store dumps at O'ASR EL ARYID.	Do.		1 fighter.
	Motor transport near Fort CAPUZZO.	Many vehicles damaged.		
	Aerodrome and aircraft on the ground at DERNA,	Many planes damaged.		
	Enemy positions south of GONDAR	...		
	Shipping and harbour at TRIPOLI.	...		
	MEDITERRANEAN			
	An enemy merchant vessel in the Central MEDITERRANEAN.	...	No loss.	
	ITALY.			
	A chemical works at CROTONE.	...		
	(By Russian planes). EASTERN FRONT.			
	Air cambats and aircraft on aerodromes along the whole battle area.		11 planes.	37 planes.
23—10—41. (Thursday.)				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
DAY :—				
	Enemy aerodromes near CALAIS.			
	Another aerodrome at LANNION.		No loss.	

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
23—10—41.	(Thursday)—*cont.*			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE—*cont.*			
NIGHT:—				
	Enemy ports and Naval bases at KIEL and HAMBURG. **The docks** at BREST, CHERBOURG and LE HAVRE.		2 planes.	
	ITALY.			
	NAPLES.	Big fires started.		
	SICILY.			
	The railway and a factory at RAGUSA. **Another factory** at LICATA.			
	MEDITERRANEAN.			
	Ships in the central MEDITERRANEAN.	Two ships hit.		
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	The harbour and shipping at TRIPOLI and BENGHAZI. **Motor transport and tents** near the frontier between EGYPT and LIBYA.	Fires and explosions started.	1 plane.	
	Targets in BARDIA ...	Explosions started.		
	The landing ground at EL GAZALA ...	Aircraft on the ground damaged.		
	(By Russian Planes).			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Aircraft on the aerodromes and air-combats over the whole battle zone.		6 planes	32 planes.
24—10—41.	(Friday.)			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
DAY :—				
	Offensive sweeps over Northern FRANCE.		1 plane	

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
24—10—41.	**(Friday)**—*cont.*			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE—*cont.*			
NIGHT :—				
	Military and industrial objectives in the RHINELAND and elsewhere in the Western GERMANY.			
	The docks at BREST ...			
	Enemy shipping off the coast of NORWAY and the FRISIAN Islands.	A large supply ship hit and set on fire.	1 bomber.	
	ITALY.			
	NAPLES ...			
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	The harbour and railway sidings at BENGHAZI.	Railway sidings demolished.		
	Road communications and ware houses at TRIPOLI.			
	Transport on the road at ZUARA ...	Many lorries destroyed.		
	The aerodrome at ZUARA ...	Aircraft on the ground damaged.	1 plane.	
	(By Russian planes.) **EASTERN FRONT.**			
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the entire battlefield.		16 planes.	35 planes.
25—10—41.	**(Saturday.)**			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
DAY :—				
	Offensive patrols over the CHANNEL, Nothern FRANCE, and the DUTCH Coast.	...		
	Military targets in the CHERBOURG Peninsula.	...	No loss.	2 planes.
NIGHT :—				
	Aerodromes in FRANCE and HOLLAND.			
	The docks at LORIENT and BREST ...			
	The harbour and fuel stores at AARHUS (in DENMARK).			
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	The harbour and searchlight positions at TRIPOLI.			
	The harbour at BENGHAZI ...	Set on fire.		
	Enemy tents, huts and trenches in the GURAMBA area.		1 plane.	2 planes.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
25—10—41.	**(Saturday)**—*cont.*			
	SEA OF MALTA.			
	Air combat over the Sea of MALTA.			1 plane.
	(By Russian planes).			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Infantry, Artillery, air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole fighting Front.	...	17 planes.	39 planes.
26—10—41.	**(Sunday.)**			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
	MORNING :—			
	Enemy ships in convoy off TERSCHELLING.	2 ships hit.		
	Another convoy off IJMUIDEN ...	1 ship set on fire.		
	Offensive sweeps over Northern FRANCE.			
	AFTERNOON :—			
	Enemy shipping off the DUTCH coast.			
	Objectives in the DIEPPE, CHERBOURG and BREST areas.		2 planes.	
	NIGHT :—			
	HAMBURG and other objectives in western GERMANY.			
	The docks at CHERBOURG.			
	The docks and shipping in South NORWAY and NANTES (western FRANCE).	A supply ship set on fire.		
	Enemy aerodromes in northern FRANCE.		4 bombers.	
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	The harbour and town in BENGHAZI.			
	Anti-aircraft and coastal defence guns at BARDIA.			
	Store dumps near GAMBAT ...	Set on fire.		
	Motor transport on the coastal road of the Gulf of SIRTE.	Many vehicles hit.	No loss.	
	(By Russian planes).			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Air combats, aircraft on the aerodromes, enemy panzer troops and enemy positions along the whole battle Front.			

ENEMY Air Raids over BRITAIN, BRITISH Territories and RUSSIA.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Enemy aircraft losses.	British and Russian air losses.
21—10—41. (Tuesday).				
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—				
	A coastal town in South-east ENGLAND.	Houses demolished ; a few casulaties.		
	A number of points in the North-east of ENGLAND.	Slightly damaged.		
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow.		17 planes.	
22—10—41. (Wednesday.)				
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—				
	Scattered points in North WALES and MERSEYSIDE.	Slight damage and a few casualties.	3 bombers.	
	MEDITERRANEAN.			
	Malta.	No damage but one casualty.		
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow.		24 planes.	
23—10—41. (Thursday.)				
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—				
	A single point in North SCOTLAND.	No damage or casualty.		
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow.		4 planes.	
24—10—41. (Friday).				
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—				
	West and South-west ENGLAND.	Slight damage.	1 plane.	
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow.		17 planes.	
	ABYSSINIA.			
	Air combat over DABAS.		1 plane.	

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Enemy aircraft losses.	British and Russian air losses
25—10—41. (Saturday).				
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—				
	A small number of widely separated points in the North-west ENGLAND.	A few casualties.		
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow.		14 planes.	
26—10—41. (Sunday.)				
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—				
	A small number of points in South-west of ENGLAND.	Slight damage.		
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow.			
27—10—41. (Monday.)				
	BRITAIN.			
DAY :—				
	East coast of ENGLAND.		2 planes.	
NIGHT :—				
	No information available.			
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow.			

SIDE LIGHTS.

SHOULD BRITAIN INVADE? Last week we published a leader dealing with this vexed question. Since then a copy of the "New Statesman and Nation" dated August 23rd, has reached us, with an article by their Military Correspondent which is so apposite that we reprint the major part of it, without comment, (except that the italics are ours).

"President Roosevelt appears to be confident of Russia's ability to hold out over the coming winter; and one valuable result of his conference with Mr. Churchill is that there will be a concerted Anglo-American speeding up of shipments to Russia, both of raw materials and (it is to be hoped) of fighter

aircraft and munitions. Even so, the question must be faced whether reinforcements of material alone will suffice. *If our hope is to secure victory in 1942–43, can we achieve it unless Germany—the bulk of her troops "pinned" in the East—is forced to undertake defensive operations on a big scale in the West?*

Before June 22nd, 1941, the Axis Powers in Europe and their Balkan satellites could put about 350 divisions—some of very poor quality—in the field. Possibly 50 divisions have already been destroyed in Russia. Nevertheless, we have to assume that in 1942 "German Europe," from Norway to the Black Sea, will still be defended by at least 250 divisions. Admittedly, these forces will be widely dispersed; and, with luck, next summer may find 100 to 150 enemy divisions still contained by the U. S. S. R. Even so, there seems little reason to doubt Germany's ability to oppose a Western invasion with 50 to 100 divisions. *That being so, the crucial question arises whether the invasion of the Continent will be possible, even in regions where anti-Nazi sentiment is virile, by any force which Britain can raise without serious detriment to our productive capacity.*

The strength of the British army available as an expeditionary force against the Continent is naturally a guarded secret. But it is clear that so long as we have to man an immense system of defence (including A. R. P.) at home, and to maintain a large army in the Middle East, we cannot alone hope—even with Russia's maximum contribution—to achieve numerical parity with the Axis on land in Western Europe. There are, of course, ways of increasing the number of mobilised men—but it is not clear that they can ever be adequate as an invading force, without gravely impairing production.

This does not mean that a military victory over the Axis on land is impossible. All that is implied is, that, apart from the long term possibility of an American army in Europe, our conceptions of the war may have to be modelled, not on the belief that we can restore in the West the conditions of 1916—18, but on the conviction that we shall have to rely primarily on sea and air power to weaken the enemy, using our army for raids on a steadily increasing scale, until the morale of Germany cracks and the precarious structure of the New Order collapses."

Apropos, we remember some months ago commenting on an opinion alleged to have been expressed by General Auchinleck in Egypt, to the effect that *American man-power* would have to be called on if we want to win this war. We hoped that he did not mean it as an immediate expedient, for fear of interfering with American production. On the above showing, the General seems to be justified, but we can console ourselves that our caution *is* some months old, and America has very distinctly got down to war-effort since then,

and also with the reflection that whether men are wanted for fighting or for factory-work, America *will* produce them, because she now sees clearly that she has *got* to.

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TIMOSHENKO. No one, we suspect, who reads this column regularly will accuse us of facile optimism, or the selection of only the most favourable gobbets of news for reproduction. Therefore, let no one be unduly depressed when we suggest that the Russian central armies must have lost most of their capacity for manoeuvre, by being pressed back in the open field and converted into a garrison manning the vast defence system of MOSCOW. Nor can we doubt that in the process of extricating themselves from the bitter battlefields of VYASMA and BRIANSK they have paid a very heavy toll in men and equipment. Nor can there be any doubt as to whether MOSCOW is cut off from LENINGRAD and from KHARKOV (directly), nor whether the mighty industrial plants near the Ural Mountains will not suffer considerably from the stoppage of the great MOSCOW industries on which they used to rely for machinery and machine—tools. BUT......and that word explains why this paragraph is headed " Timoshenko ".

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AND AGAIN TIMOSHENKO. Provided the resisting forces can maintain themselves in the field, whether or not they retreat scores or hundreds of miles, every offensive must slow down, and as resistance thickens and communications grow more and more difficult, finally come to a standstill. That is why the Fourth German Offensive in RUSSIA is so incredibly ferocious. It isn't MOSCOW, or KHARKOV or LENINGRAD or BAKU that Hitler wants, so much as the surrender of the Russian armies in the field. He is throwing in all that he has—and much that isn't his, in the shape of odd millions of Rumanians and Italians—in an uttermost effort to destroy the Russian Army as an organised force.

The man who has baulked him, who can baulk him and will continue to do so, is Marshal Timoshenko. He withstood the weightiest thrusts of the flower of GERMANY's mechanised might from SMOLENSK to the environs of the capital. He commanded the core of the whole Russian resistance, without which the Germans' costly drives to LENINGRAD and KIEV, north and south, must have been a far easier task; and having miraculously kept a brilliant defensive in the field, full of *morale* and now being steadily and strongly reinforced with fresh reserves pouring into the fortified zones west of MOSCOW, he is turning his attention to the other threatened fronts. There too, the Allies can trust him to have mastered the essence of this

huge campaign, the defeat-in-the-long-run of the Germans, by keeping resolute and enterprising armies mainly out of reach of German 'claws', whatever the loss of territory or industrial plant involved.

One way and another, Hitler cannot be very fond of Marshal Timoshenko!

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OUR JOB. MADRID, similarly but comparatively microscopically beseiged in the Spanish Civil War, did not fall. It seems quite possible that MOSCOW will not fall—and if it doesn't, GERMANY, despite our moralisings above, will have suffered a major reverse. But if it does, if it has to be evacuated and the Russian central armies retreat unbroken to the east, what then? Will RUSSIA be so very much worse off? Already MOSCOW's position as the hub of the communication system has temporarily gone, and already the once important manufacturing areas round the city are part of a battlefield. Moreover, for a long time there has been a steady flow of skilled workmen and engineer specialists from the capital to the more-than-partly developed industries in the URALS, in fulfilment of the long-sighted plan of the Soviet Government. But we have to face the fact that Russian resources as a whole, especially if the rest of the UKRAINE is overrun, will be pretty seriously reduced, and the job of the Allies is to see to it that the extricated armies, and the mighty reserves of men the Russians will still be able to call on, are supplied with the wherewithal to carry on the fight, even to reverse it, *after the winter.* Now, while there is ground for hope that their own eastern factories, plus what BRITAIN and AMERICA can supply immediately, will be sufficient perhaps to tide the Russians over for the next few weeks, until winter comes to their aid, the fact remains that for a renewal of open fighting on a vast scale in the spring the most prodigious effort from those latter two countries is essential. Neither the Russians themselves, nor Lord Beaverbrook or Mr. Harriman have any doubt of the task before them. These two men pledged the honour of the Commonwealth and the UNITED STATES up to the hilt to show their earnestness. "We will forego," said the former, "food from abroad, if the ships are needed for supplies to RUSSIA. We will give up all our leisure if munitions are needed to defend their cities......The Soviet Union *must* be enabled to enter the spring campaign with adequate supplies of all munitions of war......These are the promises we made to Stalin in MOSCOW. These are pledges we shall carry out."

No wishful thinking there. Merely a statement of stark necessitous fact enunciated by men who know. Is it not a bitter and shameful thing that here in INDIA, a country now more directly threatened than ever before, there are those who spurn and oppose the war effort? If they do not feel urged to assist RUSSIA, surely they should be moved by the peril of their own country, as they watch the map and listen to the radio or the press these days!

"YOU CAN FOOL ALL THE PEOPLE SOME OF THE TIME." That is what Dr. Goebbels hopes he is doing to his countrymen, in the matter of R.A.F. raids since the Russian war broke out. Day after day he takes infinite pains to pretend that British help to RUSSIA is a farce; that R. A. F. raids into GERMANY are a fleabite beneath the notice of all but a small part of the *Luftwaffe*; that raids which have wiped out two plants, a railway station, a couple of junctions and a dozen Nazi fighters, have been merely " attempts to reach an objective ". At the same time he dwells lovingly on the terrors the British suffer at home from non-stop (and non-existent) *Luftwaffe* raids by day and night, and refuses to publish German air-losses (or if they are particularly heavy, calmly converts them into British losses !).

"......But you can't fool *all* the people *all* the time." And one German who is not fooled is...Goering ! He knows perfectly well that just when *every* element of attack should be flung in against the Russians, he has to keep at least half his total fighter force in the West to try and deal with the R. A. F. offensive alone ! He knows that the *Luftwaffe* has lost in these fights 739 machines between June 22nd and Oct. 15th. And he knows that 644 (i. e. 87%) of these were fighters. Put another way, at a conservative estimate the *R. A. F. have, since the Russian campaign started, destroyed more than 6% of the entire operational strength of the German Air arm.*

Dr. Goebbels must be having some difficulty in explaining away to one who knows, so extensive a wastage of German pilots on purely defensive operations !

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THE "V" DIARY A novel form of help to War Funds has been devised by the W. I. B., and carried out by the State Press, in the shape of a Diary and Engagement Book for 1942. The booklet is neat and pleasing; it contains some forty pages of information about the war or warring countries; further many of the dates (two to a page) bear reminders of great events that have occurred on those days in the war-years. It also has as a frontispiece an excellent reproduction of the latest photograph of His Highness the Raja. As a personal possession, or as a present for the New Year, it will be equally acceptable, and the buyer will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is directly benefiting the war effort, since the total nett profits are to go to War Funds by His Highness's express wish.

By the time this goes to press, the Diary will be on sale both at the Bureau Office and the State Press, at **Rs. 1—4—0 (linen)**, **Rs. 1—8—0 (blue sheepskin)** and **Rs. 2—0—0 (Morocco leather)**.

QUESTION AND ANSWER ON AFGHANISTAN.

(i) Why has the Afghan Government expelled Axis nationals from the country?

Kabul has responded in a friendly manner to well-intentioned representations from London and Moscow.

(ii) Why was the Anglo-Soviet request made?

As in the case of Iran, the presence af Axis technicians in the country constituted a latent threat to India and the defence of the Middle East generally, as well as to the country whose hospitality they have enjoyed.

(iii) What does Afghanistan's action mean?

It means that the danger of this potential Fifth Column is appreciated in Kabul.

Afghanistan's wisdom is in sharp contrast to the behaviour of the ex-Shah of Iran, in whose country Axis agents were numbered in thousands instead of scores, and were a more immediate danger, not only to his neighbours, but also to his own people.

(iv) How would Axis action in Afghanistan affect India?

Herat is 500 miles from the Caspian and 800 miles from the Caucasus.

The Caspian and Caucasus are two objectives of the German drive now developing on the southern sector of the Eastern Front.

Collaboration of agents planted in Afghanistan might open up a corridor, by which Hitler's armies could outflank the Allied forces manning the outer defences of India in Iran, Iraq and Syria, and push on to the Khyber Pass.

In any operations which may soon develop in the Near East, India must be the main base from which supplies will be sent to the front line. Air bases in Afghanistan would enable the enemy to bomb supply sources in India, and thereby imperil the very existence of the Allied forces on the Caucasian Front.

(v) What is Afghanistan's present position?

Afghanistan remains strictly neutral, and her action has done nothing to impair her normal diplomatic relations with any nations—Allied, Axis or other. At the same time she has removed a source of danger to her independence.

(vi) What is to happen to the expelled Axis nationals ?

They are to be repatriated to Europe, as an Allied gesture of respect for Afghan neutrality and Oriental traditions of hospitality.

FOOD FRONT.

Here are some points from a recent speech by the British Agriculture Minister, R. S. Hudson :—

In Denmark farmers have had no oilcake for months, and there is no prospect of getting any until the end of the war. At the end of last winter cattle were so weak that many could not stand when turned out to grass.

In Holland farmers cannot get enough fertilisers. They have less than 40 per cent of the normal supplies of phosphates, and less than 70 per cent of nitrogen.

In Belgium the food shortage has been so acute that during last spring seed potatoes were taken up from the fields in the night by hungry villagers. There are stories of Belgian children having to make meals of potato peel, while German evacuees from the much-bombed Ruhr get twice the Belgian rations, and the German occupation soldiers four times.

In Britain the pig and sheep population has fallen, and poultry have been slightly reduced, but the number of cattle is as great as before the war, and dairy cattle have slightly increased.

There appear to be ample supplies of home-grown feeding stuffs to maintain these livestock during the coming winter.

Britain has stocks of wheat, sugar and other foodstuffs in excess of those at the outbreak of war.

More than 16,000,000 acres are under the plough in the United Kingdom, and the total output is much bigger than for many years past.

As home production is increased the volume of food imports shows a steady decline.

The British people are saving shipping space by cutting consumption of luxuries, and growing more staple food necessaries at home.

The urgent call now is for ships to carry munitions and raw materials to Russia, and the people of Britain place the importance of this need above the importance of filling their own bellies, In Beaverbrook's words :—"*We will forego food from abroad if the ships are needed for Russia. We will give up all our leisure if munitions are required to defend their cities. Shadows we will endure with them and sunshine we will share with them*".

THROUGH TURKISH EYES.

(From the "Cumhuriyet," Istanbul of the 11—9—1941)

by

Abidin Daver.

IF IT WERE TRUE.

If I were Director of Propaganda in some of the belligerent States, I would discriminate between propaganda for internal and external consumption. For foreigners are apt to receive with a smile and a shrug of the shoulders certain exaggerated propagandist news, and reports of victories, which the people of the country, whence this propaganda originates, are inclined to believe. In that case not good but harm results. Even though the propagandist publications of countries which have introduced severe censorship, rendered impossible the penetration of outside news, and forbidden their peoples to listen in to foreign radio stations, may achieve certain more or less successful results within the frontiers of those countries, their effect on the peoples of neutral countries, which read the communiqués of all the belligerent States, hear all the news, and listen in to all the foreign radio stations is—contrary to what the originators of such exaggerated propaganda suppose—not positive but negative.

Instances in support of the veracity of our claim are to be met with daily in the news reports of agencies and radio stations. The radio stations reserve a larger space to childish propaganda, perhaps because their broadcasts are not in the nature of permanent records. Even those who are acknowledged to be the most intelligent and subtle propagandists commit this mistake, which gives opposite results.

As an instance of exaggerated propaganda, we can refer to a list published by the Italians a day or two ago in respect of the British ships they claim to have sunk. According to this list, in the fifteen months from June 10th 1940 to August 31st 1941 the Italians have sunk 122 merchantmen, 23 tankers, 49 cruisers, 42 destroyers, and 34 submarines in the Mediterranean, and 52 cargo-vessels, 6 tankers, 4 cruisers, 2 destroyers and 3 submarines in the Atlantic Ocean.

In my capacity as a journalist interested in naval questions, I find that this list is both incomplete and exaggerated. It is incomplete because it does not mention the sinking of any British battleship or aircraft-carrier. Our readers will recall in this connection that official Italian communiqués

and agency news had always claimed up to now that several British battleships, and at least one British aircraft-carrier, had been sunk. It is to be supposed that the Italians forgot to include these ships in their recent list of British naval losses.

The list is exaggerated because the Italians claim to have sunk single-handed 53 British cruisers, 44 destroyers and 37 submarines. There are two important reasons why we cannot give credence to this list: if it were true, the British Navy would have been so shorn of its strength that it would no longer be able to maintain its mastery of the seas. Secondly, it would be impossible that the Germans had sunk any British ship themselves, for the Italian list left them nothing to sink.

At the outbreak of war, Britain possessed 15 heavy and 49 light cruisers, 64 in all. According to the Italians, only 11 British Cruisers are left. The British had 194 flotilla-leaders and destroyers; they can only have 150 to-day. They had 62 submarines; so they cannot actually possess more than 25. If we add to these figures—not the several hundred ships which the Germans claim to have sunk—but the ships which the British themselves admit to have been sunk by the Germans, nothing much can remain of the formidable British Armada. But then one would be compelled to ask:—

"Seeing that the British Navy has lost such a large number of ships why has the Italian Navy not established its mastery in the Mediterranean?".

According to my own calculations, the British have at the most lost 9 cruisers. For the sake of argument let us suppose that the sinking of 9 other British cruisers has been kept secret. That makes 18 cruisers and not 49. One should also recall that most of the 9 British cruisers were sunk by the Germans.

Forsooth, if the Italian list were correct the British would long ago have lost the mastery of the seas, and Britain lost the war.

WITH THE R. A. F. PILOTS IN RUSSIA.
THE STORY BEHIND THEIR DESPATCH.
PILOT'S FIRST IMPRESSION OF CONDITIONS.
WHERE VALUE OF R. A. F.'S ASSISTANCE LIES.

by

Wing Commander L. V. Fraser

THE fact that a wing of the R. A. F. had reached Russia was kept a close secret until the fighters went into action. The Germans knew only when the first three, and then four more, of their aircraft went hurtling to the

ground for the loss of one R. A. F. fighter. Then the news was allowed to appear.

Behind that story is another, and perhaps greater, story which I am now able to reveal—an account of the close organisation and co-operation system and transport so that the R. A. F. wing reached its destination without mishap and was able to function immediately as a self-contained and practically self-supplying unit. Not only machines and pilots but ground crews, administrative officers, cooks, medical officer and nursing orderlies, fitters, riggers, intelligence and operational staffs, drivers, gunners, armourers and salvage and repair sections had to be supplied, collected and transported. The whole operation was carried out smoothly and in secret, so that now the R. A. F. flies with its Allies, escorting Russian bombers and tackling the *Luftwaffe* over the Russian front as it did over the English front last year.

When they went into action, the Nazis proved to be no match for our seasoned pilots. Tough was the word applied to R. A. F. personnel in Russia. They all volunteered for the job, and the wing includes Englishmen, Scots and Irishmen, Canadians and Australians. They are commanded by a New Zealander, Wing Commander H. G. N. Ramsbottom Isherwood. His intelligence officer comes from Jamaica. His engineer officer is a veteran of 39, who won a Medal of the British Empire for work in France with the advanced air striking force.

The detachment is known as a wing, a flexible organisation of which squadrons are sub-divisions. Being a complete unit and self-supporting in every way, it could be sent anywhere and could carry on without reinforcement or attention from other sources for a considerable time. In addition to the air and ground crews already mentioned, field cookers, ambulance and water trailers, fire-fighting appliances, oxygen cylinders, heating and shelter tents for an aircraft office, furniture and even mosquito nets were sent over. Not an emergency was left unprovided for even in the men's kit. This consisted of warm clothing, sheepskin jerkins, snow boots and extra blankets in addition to the ordinary kit. A special consignment of several tons was labelled as comforts. This included gramophones and records, draughts, dominoes, a large quantity of cigarettes, playing cards and wireless sets.

The personnel went by one route and the aircraft by another Nobody except the few directly concerned knew the secrets of the move or destination. All directions were given under a code number which indicated only that the material was for overseas.

The men, accustomed to quick moves and all of an adaptable disposition, soon settled down, and are now hard at work. One of the pilots in a letter home has given his first impression of conditions there. "The Russians have made things very comfortable for us, and troops are looked after just as well as

they are in England," he writes. "German aircraft in part seem to be rather shy so far. Although we do patrols almost every day, the observer posts tell us that the Nazis often turn back as soon as our fighters are seen. The General commanding this area is most helpful and friendly towards us. The only trouble is that, when I am going to bed about 10-30 p. m. he often has a conference which lasts until 1 a. m."

The letter goes on to describe one such meeting at which the Russian General and an R. A. F. officer conferred in a large bath house full of steam! One day Russian pilots invited some of the British wing to dinner. After everything that it was possible to toast had been duly toasted, the Russian General and the R. A. F. Commanding Officer honoured what appeared to be an old Russian custom requiring them to tread a measure together! Our C. O., says the correspondent, had a pretty fair shot at it and seemed to gain general approval.

So over strange territory and in unusual weather and climatic conditions but against a common foe, the men of the R. A. F. bring more planes and more guns to help the Russians. Very few know the other's language. But their fighters roar harmonious duets, and their guns bark in unison as they dive to attack side by side. In comparison with the size of the Russian front and the tremendous resources which both the Soviet and Germany are hurling into the struggle, the R. A. F. wing is not a large force. Geography is not on the side of Britain. But the value of the R. A. F.'s assistance is not only to be measured by the number of aircraft operating. Their presence in Russian territory is symbolical of the British alliance and a direct encouragement to the Soviet army, as it doggedly dispels the legend of German invincibility.

RUSSIAN STRATEGY.
COMPELLING THE ENEMY TO DISPERSE HIS FORCES.
THEORY BEHIND RED ARMY CHIEFS' COUNTER-ATTACKS.

by

"Strategicus."

German strategy is obvious, and the interpretation of events as if they were concrete expressions of it cannot fail to have some effect. But Russian strategy, though not so obvious, derives from a military doctrine equally approved; it is subtler and deadlier. One reason why this is not commonly appreciated is the fact that Germany struck at her own chosen moment, and,

following the precepts of all great Generals, has gone on striking. **It is difficult to seize the initiative when complete surprise has handed it to another who knows the value of retaining it.**

A Russian General recently said that his country had taken for its principal purpose in war to kill as many Germans as possible, in the conviction that reserves will award the decision. This is an accepted military doctrine, but there is more in Russian strategy than that. Superiority at a decisive point may be the prescription for success, but if, by guile or tactical compulsion, the enemy can be prevented from obtaining appreciable superiority anywhere, victory passes from the zone of probabilities. That is the Russian strategy.

Voroshilov has so far prevented von Leeb from obtaining sufficient superiority before Leningrad by the strength and persistence of his counter-attacks about Lake Ilmen. Even if these have failed to prevent an immediate assault upon the city up to the present, they have prevented it from being overwhelming. They have evened out the distribution of German troops To Hitler's repeated attempts at concentration, they have opposed a strategy that compels dispersion.

Timoshenko has been working at the same strategy on the central front, and, even if he could not save Budenny from a reverse, he prevented it from developing into a disaster. He constituted the marginal difference that enabled Budenny to leave Kiev in ruins. Budenny was able to destroy all public services in Kiev—even the sewerage system—even if he had to sacrifice a number of divisions in so doing. Without the skilful and persistent attacks by Timoshenko, Budenny's flank might now have been wide open after an overwhelming attack.

This strategy, which compels dispersion and drainage by constant loss, is not so spectacular as that of great advances, but is deadly in intention and must eventually be fatal. **It is, moreover, the subtlest and safest strategy for a war in which one is taken unawares, and note that it is not only Russian but also Allied strategy. There is only one war and one strategy.**

All over Western Europe from North Cape to the Pyrenees, Britain is applying the same strategy. Over this vast territory Hitler must keep great concentrations of troops and material for fear of an attack that may fall anywhere. Even if, in the present circumstances, he may think a large-scale offensive impracticable, there is an irreducible minimum that he must keep ready for action in Norway, Germany, Holland, Belgium and France instead of moving them east.

It is the same in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. Italy cannot give him the reinforcements he so much needs because of the implicit threat of British forces to throw her out from Africa and even invade metropolitan territory.

We suffer from this dispersion of our forces in Singapore. Russia has to bear it in Siberia; we apply it in the west and, more immediately, in the Mediterranean.

To achieve superiority at a decisive point and moment, you must first compel your opponent to disperse his strength. The Allies are in this stage of their effort. Russia and Britain are straining Germany's resources to such a pitch that she is attempting to secure reinforcements from Bulgaria as well as Hungary, Rumania and Slovakia.

Allied strategy before Russia was involved in war consisted of wearing down German strength by blockade and air offensive. The blockade prevented supplies of commodities necessary for her war potential from reaching her; the air offensive destroyed them in German factories; and now the Russian campaign destroys them in the field.

HOW NAZIS' ABSORPTION IN RUSSIA IS AFFECTING THEIR AIR POWER.

WEAKENING IN IMMEDIATE STRIKING POWER NOT THE ONLY SEQUEL.

DISLOCATION OF PLANS FOR BUILDING NEW TYPES OF PLANES.

OPPORTUNITY FOR BRITAIN TO GET ON WITH PRODUCTION.

by

The Times Aeronautical Correspondent.

The price that Germany is paying in air power for any successes that she has won on the eastern front far exceeds the loss of some thousands of aeroplanes and crews. That merely represents an immediate weakening in her striking power. What matters still more is the dislocation of her plans for building new types of aeroplanes and getting them in effective numbers into squadrons. Even more important is the resultant freedom to Great Britain to get on with the very things which, by her absorption in the Russian campaign, Germany has had to deny herself. One hundred days of her desperate gamble have sufficed to throw her predicament into high relief.

With four of the five air fleets of the *Luftwaffe* tied down against Russia, with casualties in his first-line operational types of aeroplanes soaring above the 3,000 mark, and with maintenance problems becoming acute, the enemy is finding for the first time that he has not enough aeroplanes and air crews

to go round. The *Luftwaffe* is still immensely strong, but its responsibilities are enormous. There are five air fleets and three air corps. All are extended and spread thinly through the vast area of operations. The *Luftwaffe* is disposed in general thus.

Air Fleet I under Keller is before Leningrad—fully occupied.

Air Fleet II (Kesselring) is behind Smolensk—mangled and shaken.

Air Fleet III (Sperrie) is in Western Europe—facing the assaults of the R. A. F. with apparently only one bomber wing left to it.

Air Fleet IV (Lochr) is in the Ukraine—pushing forward.

Air Fleet V (Stumpff) is in Finland and Northern Norway—calling urgently for reinforcements to attack Murmansk.

The much-boosted Reichthofen Corps, with its clouds of Stukas and "crack" fighter squadrons, has been flung against Leningrad to fill the gaps in Keller's fleet.

The African Corps under Buelow in Libya has been eked out with Italian machines and is feeling the effects of unrelieved tropical operations.

The German-Rumanian Corps under Speidel, normally held in reserve, is busy policing the Balkans.

There are no reserves to begin a new offensive, to bomb Britain or attack in Libya—yet. All reserves are needed to maintain the existing air fleets and are tapped constantly now.

This, then, is a problem which the German High Command must solve at once. Shall everything be staked on smashing Russia at the risk of complete enhaustion, or shall pressure in Russia be diminished so that the *Luftwaffe* can be given breathing space in which (a) to try again to disorganize the smooth-flowing development of air power in Great Britain backed by the great resources of the U. S. A.; (b) to enable Germany to concentrate on keeping pace technically and operationally with the Royal Air Force which is obviously going to constitute the greatest challenge of the future and (c) attempt to uplift the German spirit by a resounding victory this winter in the Middle East?

The first two points stand high in importance. In the last six months the strategic positions of the British and German aircraft industries have been reversed. Up till the time when German air units were withdrawn to the eastern front, British industries were liable to a certain amount of interruption by German strategic bombing. Now for six months Great Britain has had respite from bombing and production and development have gone ahead, while Germany is suffering from intensified bombing.

Thus there is a double drain on German air power—direct losses in the east and through British daylight attacks, and indirect losses in reduced production. We, in contrast, have the double advantage of relatively small losses and undisturbed production aided by contributions from America.

If we examine still further the German losses, some interesting points may become clear. The *Luftwaffe* threw probably some 8,000 operational aeroplanes against Russia between Finland and Rumania if its units were up to strength—which is unlikely. Of these more than 3,000 would be likely to be in action on any one day. Confirmed losses in first-line operational types alone in action and accidents during 100 days is at least 3,000 aeroplanes and 5,500 men. Without allowing for supporting craft, that represents one per cent of the active operational force on each day.

Such a figure may look negligible until one realises that, now that the campaign has raged for so much longer than the enemy had calculated and nearly 40 per cent of the original total operational forces has been destroyed the Germans are having to rely on reinforcements to maintain pressure. The new personnel have had little opportunity for training with the squadrons and are having their first taste of active warfare not on an easy front but in one of the bitterest campaigns ever fought. The accident rate has increased and fighting quality has gone down. The German High Command cannot reasonably contemplate the present scale of losses for much longer.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED MILES.

Megalomania takes many forms, and at some of them we can afford to smile. Only the German people, who have to pay for it, need cavil at the vulgar melodrama of steel doors and secret passages that scars the beauty of the Bavarian mountains at Berchtesgaden. It is a different matter with the inhuman impulse which Hitler long ago disclosed to Rauschnigg, and which for four months has now been bearing its ghastly fruit on Russian soil. "If I can send the flower of the German nation into the hell of war without the smallest pity for the spilling of precious blood", confessed Germany's new apostle in 1933, "then surely I have the right to remove millions of an inferior race that breeds like vermin".

It is in those terms and on that scale that Hitler is still raving after more than two years of slaughter. That he is not alone in his swollen perversity is shown by the passion of Nazi propaganda for astronomical statistics of death, and in particular by its proud references to the 1800 miles front over which the carnage has been deliberately spread.

But there is another front of which the Nazis say little. From Tobruk to Teheran it measures about the same distance of 1800 miles. It has ramifications stretching far southwards, over what was a year ago the Empire of Hitler's ally. It has long supply-lines, guarded by land and sea, a net-work that is being busily tightened by British, Russian and American hands. It is India's vital defence front, and though the race to strengthen it is a stern one, it may yet prove the final breakwater, against which the Axis wave will dash itself in vain.

In the diplomatic corridors of Ankara, in the bazaars and barracks of the Middle East, and far and wide where the war's great climacteric is seen to be approaching, two names are in the minds of millions. Just four months ago, and only a few days after Hitler's first treacherous onslaught on his eastern neighbour, the names of Wavell and Auchinleck were splashed across headlines in both hemispheres. There was misgiving then in some places, criticism in others, misunderstanding in many, and from the Axis radio a volley of premature sneers.

Wavell and Auchinleck had changed commands. Those who at the time busied themselves with questions of "promotion" and "demotion" failed to notice certain straws in the wind. They overlooked for instance, the transfer of certain large areas in a military sense from the Middle Eastern to the Indian Command–from perimeter control to base control, in the huge system of defence in depth to which Auchinleck drew India's attention in his parting message. Perhaps the hastier commentators forgot also the little fact of Wavell's knowledge of Russia and the Russian language.

THE TERROR IN POLAND.

The conditions in Central Poland were the subject of a remarkable talk to the B. B. C. by Madame Lucille Bronska, on October 15. Madame Bronska was born an Englishwoman, but became a Pole by marriage, and has spent ten years in Poland. The Gestapo, she says, is forcibly transferring 9 million Poles from the western provinces, which have been incorporated in the Reich, to the districts in Central Poland. The peasants are dragged out at night and herded in trains and lorries going to the east. From time to time the train or lorry stops, and the guards call to those inside to throw out the corpses. The majority of these corpses are small—in winter children frozen to death in the arms of their mothers. Then the human cargo is dumped in the middle of a countryside already starving, with no means whatever of feeding or clothing themselves, or of securing any work. Continual man-hunts in Central Poland secure forced labour to work in German factories. Villages are compelled to deliver a quota of grain to the German soldiery. When

one district failed to do so, all the men were summoned, stripped, beaten, their limbs broken and their eyes put out.

> " *How long, O God, shall men be ridden down,*
> *And trampled under by the last and least*
> *Of men.*"

These lines written on Poland by Lord Tennyson about the year 1851, apply to Poland under the Nazis to-day.

" VYNOSLIVOST "—HOLDING ON.

" Towards the end of 1917, after Italy had been hard hit by disaster at Caporetto, and when Ludendorff was preparing what he thought would be his crushing and decisive offensive in the spring of 1918, an Emissary from a neutral country went to Paris in order to implore the French, as a friend of France, to make peace before it was too late. He got the answer, " We are not afraid ". " But you don't know what awaits you ", said the Emissary, " I have been to Germany and I know. You will be crushed, I implore to you make peace while there is still time". " We are not afraid," was again the answer. " If that is true " replied the Emissary, " If you are really not afraid, hold on, the Germans cannot long stand the strain ". Should Hitler get to Moscow, should he imagine that Russia is beaten, other Emissaries or he himself might adjure us to make peace while there is yet time. But if I know anything of the temper of our people, Hitler and his agents will get the same answer as the neutral Emissary got in November 1917, and we shall again see who can stand the strain."

Mr. Wickham Steed in a Broadcast talk.

IF HITLER CAME TO INDIA.

" We are obliged to depopulate, as a part of our mission of preserving the German population. We shall have to develop a technique of depopulation. If you ask me what I mean by depopulation, I mean the removal of entire racial units, and that is what I intend to carry out, that roughly is my task. Nature is cruel, therefore we too may be cruel."

JOURNEY'S END.

A German General is reported to have said :—

" We are going to Greece and to capture Greece.
We are going to Crete and to capture Crete.
We are going to Cyprus and to capture Cyprus.
We are going to Egypt and to capture Egypt.
We are going to Hell and to capture Hell, but—
We will never see Germany again."

THE AXIS SPEAKS—AND IS ANSWERED.

A Commentary on Enemy Broadcasts to India and the Near East.

For the period October 11—18, 1941.

A NAZI VARIATION.

" One talk between Germany and England would be sufficient for them to understand each other and end this tragic conflict."

(*Spanish radio under Axis orders, October 11, 1941.*)

" The only task left is the liquidation of the Anglo-American liberalism."

(*German broadcast to Czechoslovakia, October 11, 1941.*)

SHOCKS FROM THE SOVIET.

"In 3½ months of the Russo-German war we have captured more than 3 million Russian prisoners." (*German News in English, October 15.*) (*German News in Hindustani, October 15.*)

These figures, if true mean that virtually the whole of the Russian army has been wiped out. It is surprising that the communiques from Berlin still report of "operations continuing according to plan". Are they therefore beating the air? Having beaten the Russians before the campaign started, and sunk more warships than Britain possessed, the Nazis are now performing rope tricks with armies that vanish and reappear.

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" Germany's successes have already resulted in the encirclement and annihilation of the armies of Marshal Timoshenko". (*German News in English, October 11.*) (*German News in Hindustani, October 11*).

Being asked to recoup the German losses to the extent of a million men, finding the winter " icy like steel," the Italians have other news to give. Here is what the *Stampa* says:—" the German forces have not so far succeeded in encircling the Russian Army completely. The Russian units are still very largely safe and sound". And the defence of Moscow bears them out.

ADOLF FINDS A SOUL-MATE.

" Can there still be any doubt that on June 22, 1941, Adolf Hitler took that very step which Churchill had always buried in the deep recesses of his soul?"

(*German talk in English, October 18.*)

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THE DEVIL AND THE SCRIPTURES.

" The Bolsheviks have eliminated all freedom of religion in Lithuania." (*German News in English, October 15*).

Article 124 of the Stalin constitution expressly provides for freedom of personal belief in Russia, and freedom either to espouse or to renounce religion. This is an experiment in constitutional tolerance which may or may not be approved.

Hitler's view is simple and comprehensive. "The Religions," he said in 1933 to Hermann Rauschgnigg, "have no future—certainly none for Germany."

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TURKISH DELIGHT.

"The Turkish Deputy states that the Turko-German trade agreement is proof that British propaganda has lost its effect." (*German News in English, October.*)

The alleged statement is a typically wishful fabrication of Goebbels. Clodius has had to go back to Berlin without the chrome. Germany may get some chrome in 1943, long after the honourably maintained Turko-British agreement expires, and even then only after the goods promised by Germany have reached Turkey.

Turks neither fear nor trust Germany as much as Clodius and von Papen imagined.

THE NEW TERROR.

What Hitler says

"At the present time it is a question of selling other nations a new idea—The New Idea of a New Order of a united community **working for every one's benefit** (*German News to S. America, September 1941*).

What Hitler knows

"Certain fanatics are making criminal attacks on members of the occupying forces. These are irresponsible actions." (*German talk in English, October 5, 1941.*)

Norway

"Germany keeps her promises to Norway. **Germany said Norway would regain her independence**." (*Oslo Radio, September, 26, 1941*).

Norway

"Either the **German Reich takes Norway under her wing** or the Norwegian people adopt an attitude which will make it natural for them to march shoulder to shoulder with German brother nation."
(*German broadcast to Norway, October 4, 1941.*)

Yugoslavia

"Germany wants the nations of goodwill **to be partners with equal rights**." (*German broadcast August 25, 1941.*)

Yugoslavia

"At this juncture we **are on the verge of a civil war**." (*Quisling Neditch's broadcast, September 14, 1941.*)

France

"**France** is determined to **collaborate with Germany** and acclimatize herself to the New European Order". (*German broadcast, September 1941.*)

France

"There are **enemies of the State everywhere in France**, and it is doubtful if French prisons can hold them all" (*German Home radio, September 26, 1941.*)

Prosperity

"The whole aim of the New Order is simply the **fruitful collaboration of all European powers** in the interests of the European prosperity."—(*German broadcast, September 1941.*)

But for whom?

"We have one million seven hundred thousand foreign workers labouring in Germany. We have Denmark's bacon, Holland's butter, Belgium's potatoes, Rumania's fruit."—(*German broadcasts to Belgium and Holland, October 1941.*)

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State War Information Bureau.

1941— **LECTURE LXVIII**—(*Batch 5*).

November...	1, Saturday ...	Town Hall	...	6.30 p. m.
	2, Sunday ...	Alangudi	...	6.00 p. m.
		Rasiamangalam	...	6.30 p. m.
	3, Monday ...	Vellanur	...	6.00 p. m.
		Puthambur	...	6.30 p. m.
	4, Tuesday ...	College (A) English	...	10.15 a. m.
		Thiruvarangulam	...	6.00 p. m.
		Vamban	...	6.30 p. m.
	5, Wednesday.	C. S. M. High School	...	10.00 a. m.
		College (B) Tamil	...	10.15 a. m.
		Rani's High School	...	10.15 a. m.
		Cheri School	...	5.30 p. m.
		Piliyur	...	6.00 p. m.
		Kannangudi	...	6.30 p. m.
	6, Thursday ...	Melur	...	6.00 p. m.
		Pillamangalam	...	6.30 p. m.
	7, Friday ...	Kolavoipatti	...	6.00 p. m.
		Kilayur (South)	...	6.30 p. m.

LECTURE LXIX—(*Batch 1*).

	8, Saturday ...	Town Hall	...	6.30 p. m.
	9, Sunday ...	Poovarasagudi	...	6.00 p. m.
		Venkatakulam	...	6.30 p. m.
	10, Monday ...	Malampatti	...	6.00 p. m.
		Perambur	...	6.30 p. m.
	11, Tuesday ...	College (A) English	...	10.15 a. m.
		Tirugokarnam	...	5.30 p. m.
		Perungalur	...	6.00 p. m.
		Adanakkottai	...	6.30 p. m.
	12, Wednesday	C. S. M. High School	...	10.00 a. m.
		College (B) Tamil	...	10.15 a. m.
		Rani's High School	...	10.15 a. m.
		Kiranur	...	6.00 p. m.
		Nanjur	...	6.30 p. m.
	13, Thursday ...	Arimalam	...	6.00 p. m.
		Kilanilaikottai	...	6.30 p. m.
	14, Friday ...	Odayalippatti	...	6.00 p. m.
		Killukottai	...	6.30 p. m.

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